

WEST END PHARMACY**ROBBED SUNDAY NIGHT**

Thief Enters by Skylight and Gets \$250 Cash and \$150 in Checks

By swimming through a skylight on a strand of telephone wire, a second "Jimmy Valentine" entered the West End pharmacy at Gordon and Lee streets, Sunday night, opened the office safe by working the combination, and got away with \$250 in cash and \$150 in checks. The robbery was discovered by Dr. L. R. Brewer, who opened the store at 12:30 o'clock Monday morning. Dr. Brewer saw the wire hanging down from the store from the skylight, out of which two panes of glass had been broken. Further investigation showed that the safe had been robbed of \$250 in cash and \$150 in checks. The robber climbed to the back of the pharmacy building, a one-story structure, cut off a lock, broke the skylight and entered. When he finished the job he unlocked the back door and went away. Dr. P. L. Provano, owner and proprietor of the pharmacy, said Dr. Brewer telephoned the city detective department at 4:30, immediately upon discovering the robbery, but that no detectives appeared until 8:45 o'clock.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT**PASSES THROUGH CITY**

Local Members of Progressive Party Greet Noted Visitor at Terminal

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt passed through Atlanta Sunday afternoon on their way from a visit with John M. Parker, national Progressive committee man, in Louisville. The colonel was met at the Terminal station by a delegation of local Progressives, headed by C. W. McClure. During his twenty-minute stay here the colonel conversed with friends regarding the chances of the Progressives in the next national elections.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS TELL**STORY OF BEING DRUGGED**

After being carried to the Grady hospital in an apparently drugged condition late Sunday night, Margie, six, eleven years old, and May Blackwell, eleven years old, 46-A Myman street, in the Fulton and cotton mill district, were reported to be doing well at the hospital Monday morning.

Sues for Divorce

A suit for divorce on the grounds that the marriage was consummated through "fraud and duress" filed in Fulton superior court by William Stubbs, Jr., of Greenboro, Ga., was served on Mrs. Laura Stubbs, 158 Martin street, Monday by Deputy Sheriff Roberts.

RED MEN PLANNING FOR**GREAT COUNCIL MEET**

Local Tribe Getting Everything in Readiness for Hundreds of Visitors

Local Red Men will meet Monday night at the wigwam on Central avenue to complete plans for the entertainment Wednesday and Thursday of this week of several hundred members of the order who will gather in Atlanta for the annual meeting of the great council. The honor guest of the gathering will be Great Inchoonah Frederick O. Downs of Boston, who will arrive Tuesday and make an address Tuesday night at the wigwam. While in the city he will be the guest of Judge Thomas H. Jeffries, great senior sashmore of the Red Men of America. The council will hold its opening session at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at the wigwam, Great Sashem J. R. Miller of Marietta, presiding. Mayor James G. Woodward will welcome the visitors and Mr. Miller and Mr. Downs will respond. Wednesday afternoon there will be a trolley ride to Stone Mountain and Wednesday night degree work will be taken up at the wigwam, followed by a grand ball. Memorial services in honor of the late Judge Robert T. Daniel, past great inchoonah, will be held Thursday morning, the convening closing with a business session Thursday afternoon.

Revival Meetings

Rev. F. B. Ricketts, Atlanta Baptist pastor, is conducting a series of revival meetings at the East Side Baptist tabernacle. Services are being held at 7:30 p. m. daily. The public is invited to attend.



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PONCE DE LEON PAVING**MEETING MONDAY NIGHT**

Property Owners to Meet at McCreath's Home to Sign Petition

Ponce de Leon avenue property owners will meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Walter McCreath, 578 Ponce de Leon, to decide what kind of paving is wanted on that street and to sign a petition after the class of paving is agreed upon. Every property owner is urged to be present at the meeting for a delay will be unavoidable and there can be no relief from the present deplorable condition of the street until a majority of the property owners have signed a petition. A petition was signed by a majority of the property holders, but through a clerical error it was rendered valueless. At the meeting Monday evening will be Alderman Edgar Dunlap, representative of the Ninth ward; Chief of Construction Nym Hurt, and other city and county officials. Mr. Hurt will have estimates showing the exact cost of the various classes of pavement, and it is hoped that at the meeting a majority of the property holders will sign the petition. If this is done the paving ordinance can be rushed through the next session of city council, and every effort made to expedite the work on Ponce de Leon avenue, which is now declared to be almost impassable.

TWO PERSONS ARE INJURED**WHEN AUTO IS DITCHED**

George Braungart and Party Have Close Call Sunday Afternoon

Two persons were painfully injured Sunday afternoon and three others had narrow escapes when the automobile of George Braungart, of 48 Currier street, was ditched on the Marietta road near Southern bridge, four miles from Atlanta. Mr. Braungart, who was driving the car, and Miss Leonora Rheams, of New Orleans, with him on the front seat, were cut and bruised. In the tonneau were Mrs. P. J. Everett, of 101 Hurt street, whom Miss Rheams is visiting, Mr. Everett and Mrs. A. U. Butler, of New Orleans. They were not hurt. The scene of the accident was a sharp curve in the road. The machine skidded as it rounded the curve coming in toward Atlanta, jolted down a small embankment and brought up against a telephone post. It was damaged somewhat. Had the car been going at greater speed the consequences might have been more serious. As it was Miss Rheams and Mr. Braungart, who were taken to Grady hospital in a passing car, had their injuries dressed and left there later in the day but little the worse for their experience.

YOUNG MAN STABBED IS**NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE**

WEST POINT, Ga., June 14.—As a result of a cutting scrape in a game of craps on the Chattahoochee river, a young white man named Jackson will probably die. He was stabbed, when, it is alleged, did the cutting, is being looked for by both Georgia and Alabama officials. The difficulty occurred near the state line.

Special Suit Values

\$20, \$25, \$30

THESE fine suits were secured at a saving from Hart Schaffner & Marx—we have marked them so you'll save too; come, and you'll say they are exceptional values!

Straws at Popular Prices!

All of the new blocks in dependable quality—not cheap trash, but hats of true worth, \$1.00 up.

10% Off for Cash

Charge Accounts Solicited

Daniel Bros. Co.

45 Peachtree

Established 1886



You can order from this advertisement by mail.

M. RICH & BROS. CO.

New Goods Direct from New York in a Series of Masterful Sales:

OUR buyers have been to New York—are in New York—and these sales show to what good purpose.

The stock rooms are swamped with new goods—freight and express are piled ceiling high—it looks like the beginning of a new season.

And it is a new season—a season of masterful merchandising made possible by our tremendous sales in May. Traveling men told us then that we

were the busiest store in the South. Not only told us but wrote into their houses. The houses wired us congratulations—"and could we use more goods at the lowest prices of the year?"

With the May Sales and emptied shelves behind us, we could. We have been to New York and made our selections. Today's news is simply typical of what is to follow.

New \$7.50 to \$10 Dresses \$5.95

FRESH from their boxes—upwards of 300 new dresses—in more than twenty different styles—

IT IS achievement to offer such dresses at \$5.95—you can easily see they are worth a half more.

—They include all the clever styles of the moment—the light gossamer voiles and marquisettes; embroidered Swisses; linens and batistes. —Cool, attractive models—some simply tailored—others frilly and fluffly with lace. Embroidered vestees; flared and circular skirts; organdie collars and silk sashes are features. —Plenty of white and solid colors. Plenty of the new pin and pencil stripes in black or colors. Choice \$5.95.

\$15 to \$23 Summer Dresses

A GALA EVENT—Scores of new dresses in delightful styles. Shown today for the first time. \$9.75

We've had identical dresses in stock from the same maker at \$15 and \$19.75—all that are left are added to these newcomers at \$9.75. Other new dresses in the lot are worth \$20 to \$23.50! Choice is \$9.75. Included are

Voiles--Crepes--Nets--Taffetas & Cotton Combinations

Every new fashion note is represented—two and three-tier skirts; simulated tunics; embroidered braids; chiffon and net vestes; silk or cotton coat effects. Chiefly white, with a sprinkling of colors. Choice \$9.75. (Second Floor.)

\$1 & \$1.25 White English Voiles at

HERE IS NEWS! Think of white voiles at half price and less! No need to tell you they are in the forefront of fashion—you know that. You have already bought thousands of yards of these same patterns over our counters at \$1 and \$1.25 a yard. Now the importer winds up his season—and you can buy them at 59c. See the window display. Here are

—plain voiles —chip voiles —lace voiles —shadow lace voiles —crepe voiles —corded voiles —stripe voiles —embroidered voiles —Practically every known weave in fine voiles is represented. 40 and 45 inches wide. Choice 59c.

50c & 75c Imported Voiles 29c

7,200 yards—shown today for the first time. The scarce black and white stripes—awning stripes—pencil stripes—novelty stripes. Scores of patterns—all crisp and new. Solid colors also

NOW, get this: Every inch of these goods is WOVEN—not printed—hence you can depend upon their washing. Look at the fabric—soft as gossamer; smooth and rich as silk. Fine English voiles—every yard imported. 40 inches wide—and if you know what's what, you'll surely be here to share at 29c.

New \$3 to \$6 Hand Bags at

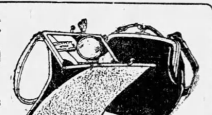
WE'VE helped one of our best manufacturers "clean house." He was taking stock—found these overlots of bags remained after filling orders.

—Earlier in the season and last fall we had identical bags at \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.

—See some of the bags in window. Here are real leather bags in

Pin Seal Morocco Pat. Leather Saffian Silk Bags in Moire & Fancies Failles in Plain or Flowered Linings are Silk Moire in Plain or Flowered. All shapes: Pannier Pouch Melon, etc. Gilt Frames Self Covered Nickel Gun Metal

—Every smart shape of the season is represented—pannier, pouch, melon, envelope, as well as all the staple shapes. —Some bags are fitted with swinging purse and mirror; some have conventional coin purses; some have from three to five fittings. —Almost any kind of bag for any taste or purpose. Choice \$1.19. (Main Floor, Right.)



The Importer Cleared His Shelves in Our Favor. Here Are:

\$4 Embroidery Flouncings at 98c

—Materials are eggshell organdies, batistes and voiles. Snow-white in the desired 27 to 45-inch flouncings. You will be amazed at their beauty, still more so at the 98c price.

—These new arrivals force down the price on our own merchandise. We include also many small lots of embroideries, formerly priced \$1.50, \$2, \$3 and \$4. Choice 98c.

\$1.25 to \$2 Filet & Shadow Laces 69c

THIS is great! Imagine the beautiful Filet lace flouncings at 69c. Yet here they are—18, 27 and 36 inches wide. Here, too, are 45-inch allover shadow laces in white, cream and ecru, 45 inches wide. Choice 69c.

\$1.25 to \$1.50 Embroideries 59c

—All white voiles and batistes in embroidery flouncings. 18, 27 and 45 inches wide.

\$1.50 to \$2 Embroideries

TWO and three yards of beautiful allover embroideries for 59c. Usual price of one yard. Dots, sprays and floral patterns embroidered in white or colors on

50c to 75c Net Top Laces

—9 to 18-inch net top lace edges and flouncings in cream, white and ecru. In high vogue for the new two and three-tier skirts and blouses.

\$1.50 & \$2 Voile Stripes 25c

—4½ yards of white voile, 9 to 18 inches wide, with colored Pique strip. 25c is the price for the entire four-yard strip. (Main Floor, Right.)

M. RICH & BROS. CO. M. RICH & BROS. CO.

Prince Albert will give you a new idea of how good tobacco can be!



If you are one of thousands of men who have put your pipe under cover so you can forget your sore tongue and parched throat, get it out quick! For here's smoke freedom for every man who's fond of a pipe, and cigarette-makin's freedom for every man who likes to roll his own—if you'll be sporty enough to follow suit and lay a short bet on

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Men all over the nation—all over the world, in fact—have taken the friendly say-so and to-day P. A. is their standard before, between and after meals!

You pipe and cigarette-makin'-shy men should realize how different Prince Albert must be to hit the taste of men everywhere. The patented process fixes that—and cuts out the bite and parch.

Get a slant at how cheerful it is to smoke all the tobacco you want and smoke as long as you want without your tongue even grumbling. Men, that pipe and cigarette joy's yours sure as you're alive if you'll get your tidy red tin or topky red bag of P. A. right away—and go to it like little folks beat it to a circus parade—can't-help-it-like!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

You get your supply of Prince Albert at any store anywhere that sells tobacco. Topkyredbags, Get tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tins, 10c; and that nifty pound crystal-glass humidor—keep P. A. at the perfect point from the time you lit the lid to the last jummy piped!

The Atlanta Journal.

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We're sorry Europe is puzzled, but Bryan is just as much of a puzzle over here.

This is no time for pessimism. The real race for the pennant is yet to come.

War is one deadlock after another. Even in Mexico, no press agent can say which side is in a position to be recognized.

Russia Rebounds.

Of all the war news, none is so bewildering as that of Russia. A few days ago the Czar's forces in Galicia were given up as crushed. Now they are winning battles, capturing towns and pinning thousands of the enemy to barbed-wire entanglements. So at least runs the story from Petrograd, and though the Muscovites are not coldly conservative in such reports, they generally have a basis for their optimism.

If the tide of battle has not turned, it is evidently not flowing so strongly for the Teutons as it was when Premysl fled. True, these later developments may be merely eddies in the current. Lemberg may yet be taken and the Russian campaign in that area put hopelessly to an end. But it is remarkable how the Russians have always swung back after the heaviest blows.

They have lost enough prisoners to the Germans and Austrians to constitute a formidable army and suffered defeats which in the western arena of the war would probably have proved decisive. Yet, they invariably surge forward again.

No country whose human resources were less enormous could rally from such reverses. Russia is strongest where her enemy is weakest, and weakest where her enemy is strongest. She has men by millions and millions, and she has food supplies capable of lasting indefinitely, but is woefully short of ammunition and her generalship dwarfs beside Germany's.

These circumstances go far toward explaining the chances of Russia for success. Unless the problem of munitions is solved, or at least simplified, it is difficult to see how Russia can play more than a negative part in the war. There is reason to expect, however, that with the opening of the port of Archangel, which was ice-blocked until a few weeks ago supplies of arms and shells can be brought in; if so, Russia's natural strength will make itself felt.

Peace at any cost has given way to war at any cost.

With the administration busied with other matters, the Washington baseball team will have to worry along by itself.

When we read of a man jumping from the Brooklyn bridge to convince his friends that the thing is possible, we feel that the man's arrest is a bit too much a punishment.

The Truth of Legends.

As every shadow implies a substance, so every legend has an origin of fact. There was discovered recently in Nevada a cave containing the fossilized skulls and implements of a race whom archaeologists believe to have lived five thousand years ago. The story of this ancient people had been handed down among Indian tribes century after century. It was first brought to the notice of civilization, says the Philadelphia Press, through the famous explorer, General Fremont, who penetrated the wild Plateau country of Nevada in 1844.

"An aged chief told him that the history of the Indians in that region went back to the very beginnings of the world and that thousands of years ago his, the chief's, ancestors had driven a whole nation of their enemies into a huge cavern and sealed them there to perish. For three quarters of a century that tradition was regarded as a mere myth. But so vividly was it impressed on the mind of a modern descendant of the aged chief—a brilliant girl student in the reservation school—that she persuaded scientists of the Nevada University to search for the cave. The girl picked a spot as near the cavern could guide her, and the yellow-skinned explorer began the search. He was before the cavern, the entrance to which had been so long overgrown, was discovered, and it was the relics which evidently bore out the tale that had lived immemorially among the story-tellers of the tribe."

It was by word of mouth that the poems which we know as Homer's were transmitted from generation to generation of Greeks before they were finally assembled in a written book. Legends are shadowy and are magnified by the mists of the ages through which they are reflected, but they bear gleams of reality and oftentimes lead to the discovery of wonderful truths.

Secretary Bryan will now become puzzle editor of his newspaper.

Colonel House's interview was characteristic. He said among other things that each side in the war expected victory, but that everybody was tired of war. As to when the war would end, he said, "I don't know." He was as much about as Kitchen, Grey and the rest.

The South's Inherent Prosperity.

From a recent bulletin of the national Census Bureau, the Manufacturers' Record has compiled a remarkably impressive group of figures showing the growth of the South's productive interests between 1900 and 1912. Especially notable are the following items:

The capital invested in manufactures has increased during this period from \$1,408,866,000 to \$3,500,000,000, or by one hundred and forty-eight per cent.

The value of the output of these manufactures has increased from \$1,890,113,000 to \$3,900,000,000, or by one hundred and nine per cent.

The number of cotton spindles has increased from 4,467,383 to 11,858,860; the number of looms from 113,106 to 252,000; and the amount of cotton used from 749,915,066 pounds to 1,319,708,000 pounds.

The production of pig iron has increased from 2,642,720 tons to 3,054,880 tons.

The lumber cut has increased from 14,444,950 feet, board measure, to 21,607,519,000, or forty-nine per cent.

The capital in agriculture, which comprises, as the Record explains, "investment in land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock," has increased from \$5,262,279,000 to \$12,102,102,000, or by one hundred and twenty-nine per cent.

The value of agricultural products has increased from \$1,564,069,000 to \$3,297,000,000, the equivalent of one hundred and ten per cent.

The value of the mineral output has increased in this period from \$129,857,000 to \$401,399,000, two hundred and nine per cent.

Railroad mileage has increased from 51,880 to 90,930; national bank resources from \$705,282,000 to \$2,112,717,000, one hundred and ninety-nine per cent; national bank capital, from \$106,504,000 to \$242,800,000, one hundred and twenty-seven per cent; and individual deposits in national banks from \$334,650,000 to \$1,059,068,000, or two hundred and sixteen per cent.

Commenting on these figures the Manufacturers' Record notes that with less than a third of the area and a trifle more than three-fifths of the population of the entire country in 1880, "the South now has \$700,000,000 more capital invested in manufacturing, \$108,000,000 greater value of mineral output, \$866,000,000 greater value of farm products, is cutting 3,483,000,000 more feet of lumber, has a greater railroad mileage, and has \$785,000,000 more banking resources and \$225,000,000 more deposits in financial institutions than the whole country had in 1880."

"Of the two hundred and sixty-two different kinds of industries in the United States, two hundred and thirty-five are represented in the South. The South is cuttings more than half the lumber cut in the whole country; it virtually monopolizes the cotton seed industry, which turns out annually one hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of crude products, and the South makes seventy per cent of all the commercial fertilizers manufactured in the United States, having an annual value of about one hundred and five million dollars. Of the coals of this country suitable for coke used in smelting iron, seventy-five per cent lies in the South, and all but two of the sixty-eight odd useful minerals produced commercially in the United States are produced in the South, which mines practically all of the country's output of phosphate rock, bauxite, sulphur, fuller's earth, pyrite and other basic materials."

It is well at all times that the people of the South should bear in mind the broad activities and the vast treasures of their region, but especially should they do so at the present stage of affairs. Who that regards the growth of Southern industries during the last twelve years and takes thought of the unlimited resources awaiting development, can feel otherwise than buoyantly confident of the future? World events may bring a transient season of depression, but not until the forces of nature herself are turned backward can the South's inherent prosperity be shaken.

Where is the old-fashioned man who complained of the tariff?

Editorial Echoes.

There is something crumpey and quiet about Lerwick, until those summer nights when the fishermen come in and all the Northern nations meet in its narrow, twisting street. Then the shops flare wide, especially the refreshment shops. The flagstones echo to the beating feet of the sailors walking in couples, or else as many abreast as the walls of opposing boats. There is a great deal of laughing and talking and less laughter. Among these are a few blue-eyed Shetland girls, Scotch lassies, and perhaps a few from London. The rest of them, however, are working till midnight in the great curing-sheds. The fishermen, looking to the east, can see the sheds glowing with their fires, and the men in the houses, looking to the west, can see the sheds glowing with their fires. The men in the houses, looking to the west, can see the sheds glowing with their fires. The men in the houses, looking to the west, can see the sheds glowing with their fires.

A scene less populous, but not less striking, is the old Christmas Eve, the 4th of January, when the children and young men of Lerwick go a-guzzling. The children disguise themselves in strange dresses, parade in streets and squares, and beg for money, and for offerings. At one o'clock the young men, dressed in their best, begin to march through the town, blowing horns and cheering. At six in the morning they put off their grimy clothes, and, dressed in fantastic costumes, go in pairs or in groups to visit their friends and the houses of the season—Maude Radford Warren in Harper's Magazine for June.

Music An Aid to Health.

BY W. ADDENSON BAUGH.

Has it ever occurred to you that music has a value over and above any pleasure you may get from listening to it?

Are you aware that music is today being turned to practical account as an aid to the treatment of disease, the gaining of moral control, and the development of mental power?

Two young men, two Italian organ grinders, traveling along a country road in New York, wandered into the grounds of a large institution, and asked permission to play. It was granted. They played. They discovered that the place they had entered was an asylum for the insane.

One of the things they wanted was to get away—a desire vastly augmented by the angry glances and gestures of the patients who surrounded them. But the asylum superintendent ordered them to stay and give the unhappy inmates a little music.

No sooner had they begun to play than the patients quieted down by magic. Some clapped their hands joyfully, all listened with absorbed interest.

So impressed was the superintendent, Dr. G. A. Blumer, by this unexpected beneficent effect that he organized an asylum orchestra to give regular concerts. Today music is a feature in the life of all well-ordered asylums. It has been found that it not only makes the patients more tractable, but has a positive curative value in many cases.

Some patients have been physically ill also use music for its therapeutic power. Its influence on physical disease chiefly lies in its tonic value to the system through the pleasurable emotions it arouses.

Pleasurable emotions. It cannot be too often or too strongly said, stimulate all the bodily processes. When circulation, respiration, digestion and muscular power are stimulated, all the bodily processes are improved. Other things being equal, health is better maintained and mental power is developed.

Since, then, music has the power of arousing pleasurable emotions in a high degree, and through these emotions of affecting beneficially both body and mind, surely every one ought to avail himself of its development.

Music of some sort—piano, organ, violin, or phonograph—should be in every home, and used as often as it can. It will do far more for the body and mind to ward off fatigue, anxiety and nervous exhaustion so common today.

Once in an Ancient City.

Once in an ancient city, whose name I no longer raise aloft on a column, a brazen statue of Justice stood in the public square, upholding the scales in its right hand.

And in its right arm, as an emblem that justice prevails, it held a sword.

Over the laws of the land, and the hearts and homes of the people.

Even the birds had built their nests in the scales of the balance.

Having no fear of the sword that flashed in the sunlight, the birds came to the scales for their food.

But in the course of time the laws of the land were corrupted.

Might made place of right, and the weak were oppressed, and the mighty ruled with an iron rod. Then it changed in a noble rule that a necklace of pearls was lost, and ere long a suspicion fell on a orphan girl who lived as maid in the household.

She, after form of trial condemned to die on the scaffold, was hurried to the gallows.

Patently met her doom at the foot of the statue of Justice.

As to the old-fashioned man who complained of the tariff, he was hurried to the gallows.

Lo! over the city a tempest rose, and the bolts of thunder smote the battlements of bronze, and buried in wrath from its left hand.

Down on the pavement below the clattering scales of the balance.

And in the hollow thereof was found the nest of a magpie.

Into whose built walls the necklace of pearls was smothered.

—From "Evangeline" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Travellette.

BY MERRILL.

NO. 223—KILAUEA.
It is not a matter of common knowledge that 250 miles from Honolulu, on the island of Hawaii, the largest active volcano in the world is spluttering and boiling, with very few to admire its vast molten mass.

When you go to see Kilauea you do not suffer any of the storied hardships that the explorers of Poles and Vesuvius write about. You do not scorch the soles of your shoes or wade through choking clouds of volcanic ash, or anything like that. Instead, you pay a large sum of money to a man in Honolulu who owns an automobile and parting with the said money is the last and only hardship you endure. You bowi along toward Kilauea, over a smooth, gravelly road, through beautiful forests, and the machine carries you to within a few yards of the brink of the crater.

The only adequate way to drink the crater, is to say that it literally looks like hell, but this description has already been used by almost every tourist, who visits the volcano, as soon as he gets back to Honolulu. Upon the post cards which he carefully scrounges at a kiosk in the lava around the rim, he writes to his friends that Kilauea, he exclaims, is like the old fire and brimstone conception of hell. This Kilauea, however, has been compared to hell, but has lost all effect as a descriptive substantive so far as process, and instead of saying that Kilauea is a little hell, we will say that it is a melting pot filled with iron and sulphur heated until the metal is liquid fire, and the sulphur is rising in yellow columns, and expanded to a width of nine miles. Imagine yourself clinging to the edge of this melting pot and looking down into its scorching depths. You will see the yellow sulphur fumes crawling up your nose clear to your diaphragm, and you have as fair a second-hand experience of Kilauea as it is possible to have. The government has built an iron porch on the edge of Kilauea, and there, at an expense of about \$100,000, it maintains a station where the men who spend their days trying to take the great volcano's temperature, and the men who are paid to keep the way and whereof of it. But for all that, Kilauea and its pains they have gotten literally nothing. Kilauea, within a live thing at the bottom of the crater, is muttering and breathing sulphur fumes, remains a mystery.

Quips and Quiddities

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great big man?" asked the young father.

"I'll tell you," answered the young father, confidently. "He can say more things that sound well and mean more than I ever said."

Wife—A tramp at the back door, who has already eaten a piece of pie, is now standing outside, waiting to know if you can do anything for him.

Husband—Tell him, my dear, that I am a commission merchant.

MENTAL HYGIENE.—I. The Need For It.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

A DOZEN years ago a young man of demonstrated ability emerged from Yale university with scholastic honors, and immediately thereafter suffered a mental breakdown which led to his incarceration in an asylum. The cause of the breakdown, he knocked about various institutions maintained for those who are mentally deranged. Finally his faculties calmed themselves and came back to normal. He was dismissed as cured.

The dominating idea that this young man brought forth from the asylums in which he had been an inmate was the insanity of the insanity. He had received—a failure to make anything like an efficient effort to cure his lack of intelligence. He wrote a book on the mind which found itself—the story of his own experiences in various mad houses. That book made a profound impression among the men of that little inner circle of scientists who were interested in leading the medical profession to extend to the disordered mind the same degree of salient treatment that it extended to the disordered body.

A conference was called which led to the formation of the national committee for mental hygiene, with offices in New York and a most distinguished membership. Philanthropic people of wealth have provided funds for carrying on the work, and the young man who started it is all secretary of the organization.

The first purpose of these specialists is to arouse an appreciation of the need of treating a mind that has been twisted out of joint with the same care that is given an arm that has suffered the same misfortune. They want the insane of the nation brought back to the sane, and they want the sane to be made aware of what is more important, they want to point the way to a conservation of mental health which will prevent the occurrence of a certain kind of insanity.

Very practical work toward this end is being done. The committee has been at work for six years. One of its first attempts was to determine the condition of the 150,000 insane people who were held in institutions in the United States. The committee found that of these unfortunate which extended from efficient care in some institutions to naked manacles chained to the walls in a courtyard, the majority were free of the asking to whoever is so engaged.

A place of work has just been concluded in South Carolina, where the state has a large insane asylum. That state found itself unsatisfied with the conditions under which its insane people were being treated, and the committee was called in to advise the institutions, to point out its mistakes, to show it how to improve its conditions, and to help it to do so. The committee's whole system in accordance with the findings and advice of the national committee for mental hygiene is on the way to conditions that approach the ideal.

If the insane person is to be merely locked up until death, it is better that he should be kept in a place where he is not a burden to the community, and where he is not a danger to himself. It is better that he should be kept in a place where he is not a burden to the community, and where he is not a danger to himself.

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and to prevent the individual from ever reaching it. Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, points out a number of classes of individuals who need mental hygiene. He divides them into three classes: those who are mentally deranged, those who are mentally defective, and those who are mentally diseased. He says that the first class is the most numerous, and that they are the most dangerous. He says that the second class is the most numerous, and that they are the most dangerous. He says that the third class is the most numerous, and that they are the most dangerous.

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SLATON VISITS SCENE OF PHAGAN TRAGEDY DURING THE HEARING

(Continued from Page 2)

First time Frank had ever telephoned him. On the occasion when the detective told Frank that he was going to see what they could get out of the negro, Frank, according to Lee, a testimony, said to him, "If you keep this up well, you will be in the hands of the detectives very soon. It is because they are not satisfied with the story you are telling them. They are afraid of the powerful influence of the negro. Lee, a poor and vindictive negro, with no friends, no money, no family, no home, was soon vindicated and released."

Starnes, however, then referred to the telephone conversation between the detective Starnes and Frank on Sunday morning after the murder, when he said Frank, in his statement at the coroner's inquest, testified that Starnes telephoned him and asked him if he remembered Mary Phagan, and that he told Starnes he did not.

"But on the stand during the trial," the solicitor continued, "you were kept from talking about this material sheet, he said Starnes telephoned him and told him that he was going to come to the factory right away. When Starnes asked 'What is this material sheet, has there been a fire?' and Starnes said at that time no name was given him. He tried, in his statement, to say that he had said at the coroner's inquest."

The detective testified that the name of Mary Phagan was never mentioned to Frank. He was not able to go to the pencil factory, and that Frank did not ask anything of him, who the girl was, and that inquest, claimed that Detective Starnes told him he was going to see him."

"I would like to take up the testimony of Boots Rogers, who, since Jim Conley entered the service of the elevator company, was called by Detective Starnes, and who is now in his employ. Rogers, although later engaged in Frank's behalf, never undertook to change a lot of testimony given by him at Frank's trial. The trial he testified that when he and the detective went to Frank's house in his (Rogers') automobile last Sunday morning, Frank immediately had Mrs. Frank telephone to Superintendent Darley to meet him at the factory. This was significant. He wanted the support of Darley at this time, just as later he wanted the support of Attorney Rogers and Hans when he was being examined at police station, and was later he wanted the support of the Pinkerton detectives whom he had employed and whose evidence he afterwards sought to regulate."

Rogers testified that when he and the detective went to the factory, Frank asked Detective Black if the right watchman had phoned him. He testified that Frank declared that he dreamed of hearing the phone ring at 12 o'clock in the morning. This was the very time when New Lee and Policeman Anderson were trying to ring him up to tell him of the murder."

ROGERS' TESTIMONY. Rogers testified that when he was extremely nervous, and that he explained this nervousness at the factory as being due to the chilly ride in the automobile. Rogers testified that Frank rubbed his hands and betrayed other signs of nervousness, that he denied knowing Mary Phagan, that while they were at the undertaker's he did not see Frank look at the corpse.

Following the day watchman, in an affidavit made before the arrest of Conley and before he was taken to the ward in connection with the arrest of Starnes, positively that on Saturday morning, June 12 o'clock he called the elevator boy as usual and hung up the phone in Frank's office. He testified that after the factory he returned to his home, although on other Saturdays he usually remained there until 4. He testified that on Sunday morning, June 13, he was very nervous. At the trial he explained this testimony, as contained in the affidavit, and testified that the switch box was never looked at being against the rule of the fire department, or the fire insurance people, or something to that effect.

On that Sunday morning Frank, it appears, was the only one of the crowd in the pencil factory who introduced subjects other than the death of Mary Phagan. He talked about a suit of clothes, coffee, and looked over the material sheet and called attention to it on his desk. His nervousness was not only observed by the police and the Pinkerton detectives, but by outsiders. A man named Clyde, a clerk of the Atlanta & West Point railroad, not connected with the crowd, testified that his attention was particularly attracted by Frank's extreme nervousness.

THE TIME SLIP. Returning back to Boots Rogers' testimony the solicitor said: "Rogers testified that when the detective suggested to Frank that he had been in the factory, he turned to Darley and said: 'The better put in a new slip, hadn't I?' Then, according to Rogers, Frank put in a new slip, and it was punched properly and correctly. In other words, that New Lee punched the clock every half hour. This testimony of the necessity of an inquest at New Lee's residence. If the time slip was O. K., as Frank then said it was, Lee would not have had time to go home between punches. Later Frank had time to tamper with the slip, and on the following Tuesday he was in a ship in it, whereupon he suggested to the detectives that Lee might have had time to go to his home. He told the detectives to go to Lee's house, where Detective Black found a woman in a nightgown. This looked bad for Lee until the city chemist, Dr. Claude, examined the shirt and found there was odor on it and discovered that the blood was on the inside of it as was on the outside. This would seem to indicate that Frank had been planning the slaying of the girl."

At the trial, the superintendent of the factory and Frank's friend, testified that later told him it looked as if the murder had been committed in the basement. Darley testified that when Frank came to the factory on the day he was nervous and shaking while on the elevator, that Lee was composed.

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that Frank, sitting on his knee in the room, trembled, and that the fact is that Frank's own witness said it was Mary Phagan's hair."

Attorney Howard: "I simply want to call your attention to the fact that the record shows differently."

Solicitor Dorsey, with a show of feeling: "She said, as strong as she could say it, that it was Mary Phagan's hair. All quibbling aside, she identified the hair as far as she could identify it."

"The cord around the girl's neck furnishes another circumstance. The state is able to show at the trial that quantities of similar cord were on the floor, and much of it right outside of Frank's office. There was none in the basement."

"The 'BECKER' NOTES. On the extraordinary motion the defendant tried to show that one of the notes bore the name Becker, and that all of the papers used by Becker had been carried down to the basement. The state produced witnesses who swore they took out the papers from Becker's desk and piled them in Frank's office. We were able to show that on that Sunday, he didn't refer to the tragedy at the factory. Mr. Selig says that he didn't mention the name of the girl."

"If they told the truth only guilt seemed to him. If, indeed, he would never have remained silent, while the whole town trooped with the news, under such circumstances he would have commented upon it."

"By his own in-laws he has been shown up in your speech."

The solicitor answered: "The jury understood Mr. Howard."

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Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. Atlanta

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. New York Paris

White Waists A Thousand Of Them, All Fresh, All New, All Priced Below Worth For a Greater, Finer June Sale

This is our best—mark you, our best, and we warrant it brings a distinctly better opportunity to select pretty, dainty summer blouses than Atlanta has known in many a day.

The Waist Chief went into New York recently and bought—bought with rare and good taste, coupled with rare good fortune.

He caught one maker known across the breadth of the United States for the smartness of his styles at the psychological moment to effect a tremendously profitable deal for you. We got from him waists at prices all out of reason with what we could have expected.

These are ready for the June Sale—and with them others and others—but you should see; you shall see.

The point is—this is the crystallization of our best efforts; it is waist-buying time. With the warm season still ahead of us, we bring savings that would do credit to our most strenuous clearaways.

Come expecting better things; come to select them by the half-dozen; you will, once you see.

At 1.00 Twenty-five styles
At .50 Six styles
At 1.95 Twelve styles



At 2.25 Five styles
At 2.95 Seven styles
At 3.95 Eight styles

Points Worth Noting About the June Waist Sale

- The notable feature of the sale is, first of all, values, values, values. We haven't had such before!
- The styles need no arguing—let a woman's eyes be their guide.
- The wide variety must be impressive.
- Daintiest, most lacy affairs through to the linens in tailored styles.
- For instance, at \$1.00 are organdies, voiles and also linens and allover embroidery waists.
- Think of twenty-five styles of waists at \$1.00!
- Dutch Boy collars as much in evidence, usually of crisp organdie.
- Vestees of organdie in waists at \$1.50 and \$3.95.
- The use of Puritan collars is very noticeable.
- A smart affair at \$1.50 has cream lace inserts put in diagonally in the front and back.
- One model of flaked voile at \$1.95 has a big black satin bow.
- You will find tucks used in a new way on the style at \$2.25—placed very low, they go around the waist.
- Hand-machine embroidery on waists at \$2.95.
- Not a waist in the \$3.95 lot is worth less than \$5.00; from that they go through \$5.75, \$6.50 and \$7.50.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Advice to June Brides

BY MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK
The Famous Contralto

STRANGE as it may seem I sometimes think that a selfish mother consciously saves her way to the successful married life of her daughter.

The daughter of a selfish mother is always unselfish and I sometimes think that unselfishness is the greatest asset to a happy wedded life. The daughter who has waited on the whims of a selfish mother and blurted out self to her mother's happiness will be apt to more easily wait upon and excuse the idiosyncrasies of her husband.

When I think to that mistaken idea that marriage is a miracle, which a thoughtless, selfish girl can be immediately changed into an element of sweetness and light.

"Sweetness" may be the synonym of good times, the fragrant flowers, the love letters, the theaters, the suppers, the dances, and all the thousand and one things that go to make up the courtship, but it means, too, the sacrifice and ever-ready sympathy; it means comradeship, the holding of a home, the taking of your place as one of the units that go to make up the stability of the nation.

How I wish I could impress upon every mother also that less stress should be laid on the emotional disturbance we will love, and more upon the character that one brings to the altar.

Men and women have very different ideas of and expect very different things from marriage. The girl must through mistakes, silence of her mother, be very apt to think that life after marriage will be a glorified continuation of the courtship, and she will be disappointed when she realizes that she is taking upon herself.

If mothers had only taught their daughters from the home of the great American poet:

"Your fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall."

The chances are that instead of giving their lost daughters they would be making the best of realities.

HEALTH HINTS

IF the majority of people were as much distressed about the sudden reduction in their weight as they are about the loss of a few pounds, the human race would be far better off.

But vanity leads the average individual to look upon slenderness of figure as a desirable thing. In fact, it is not for this thousands of cases of tuberculosis might be discovered and cured in the early stages of the disease.

One of the early symptoms of tuberculosis is a loss of weight. Any decided loss of weight should be a suspicion. It often means that the general bodily functions are not all that they should be. It is certain under any circumstances to indicate that one's resistance to disease is being lowered and this in itself opens the way to unusual attacks of disease.

If this loss of weight is accompanied by loss of appetite, night sweats or a persistent cough or cold, a physician should be consulted and nourishing food should be taken. The loss of sleep in an effort to build up the body is an excess of weight particularly when it means an increase of diet, and is a sign of nervousness. People who wear rubber garters, girds and corsets to reduce the weight of the body are in the majority of cases neglecting themselves for months when decreasing weight should be won as easily as the fat.

The physician who in the majority of cases denotes a coming storm, and that their physical weakness is in jeopardy.

A small red itching pimples on the first indication of a boil is a circumscribed inflammatory process caused by the entrance of bacteria into the skin either through the pores or along the shaft of a hair. The pus germ sets up inflammation of the sweat glands and the pimple appears.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Put dumplings into boiling water one at a time. If dropped from a spoon dip again in water and the dumpling will slip off easily.

Never sun feathers. Hang in the shade on a windy day. The sun draws out the oil and gives the feathers a rancid odor.

Poorly ventilated kitchens make poor cooks by destroying the sense of taste and smell.

Scald the sponges—if you must use them—they are great germ collectors.

WATCH HIM AFTER 30!
IT'S HIS FICKLE AGE

Beware, old care, of the man that is just past 30. He is the man of 34!

The age that takes his matrimonial bonds is officially set at from 30 to 34, and it's Mrs. Leonard's story, chief of Chicago's bureau of public welfare, long an observer of the domestic economy who puts the stamp of authenticity on 30 as man's fickle age.

After a survey of hundreds of divorces of wife desertion, Mrs. Meder prepared the following table showing the age at which men leave home, and proving that a married man isn't to be trusted until he is 35.

Between 21 and 24 years, 10 per cent.
Between 25 and 29 years, 23 per cent.
Between 30 and 34 years, 26 per cent.
Between 35 and 39 years, 20 per cent.
Between 40 and 44 years, 10 per cent.
Between 45 and 49 years, 5 per cent.
Between 50 and 54 years, 2 per cent.
Between 55 and 59 years, 1 per cent.
Between 60 and 64 years, no per cent.

DIANA DILLPICKLES

"THERE'S THAT CHIMP CHOLLIE JORLIN TALKING TO DIANA—HE'S TOLD HER HE'S GOT AROUND IN THE MOVIES BEYOND ENDURANCE. NOW HERE'S MY CHANCE!"



Little Stories for Bedtime

Merry Little Breezes Bring a Message

BY THORNTON W. BURGESS
(Copyright, 1915, by G. C. Lippincott)

BUMPY, Frumpy, and Grumpy had fully made up their minds that they would venture to follow old Granny Fox as far as the hollow tree she told them about. They were tired of staying in the tree where they then were. It would be much more comfortable in a hollow tree. When they reached that it would be time enough to decide whether they would go with Granny to see the wonderful things of the Great World, which she had promised to show them. So they told Grumpy that they would go as far as the hollow tree and then when they had reached it they would go to the hollow tree.

Now the minute she was out of sight around the turn in the lone little path, Grumpy grinned to herself, taking care that the three little Possums shouldn't see her. "All right," she said, and off she trotted down to the turn in the lone little path.

The three little Possums scrambled down to the ground. As soon as she saw that they were down Grumpy waved a hand to them and disappeared around the turn in the lone little path.

"You see," said Bumpy, "she is doing just as she said she would. When we reach that turn we will see her down by the hollow tree. Sammy Jay may have meant well but my opinion is that he was just trying to scare us. When people prove that they are to be trusted, why trust them? say I, and Grumpy Fox is keeping her word. I'm not suspicious."

In warning us not to believe her, Grumpy was just trying to scare us. When people prove that they are to be trusted, why trust them? say I, and Grumpy Fox is keeping her word. I'm not suspicious.

Now if Bumpy had been a little wiser in the ways of the Great World he would have thought of that turn in the lone little path and the path where the Merry Little Breeze of the hollow tree. But he didn't think anything about this and led the way, Frumpy behind him and Grumpy bringing up the rear.

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Between 60 and 64 years, no per cent.

Between 65 and 69 years, 1 per cent.
Between 70 and 74 years, 1 per cent.
Between 75 and 79 years, 1 per cent.
Between 80 and 84 years, 1 per cent.
Between 85 and 89 years, 1 per cent.
Between 90 and 94 years, 1 per cent.
Between 95 and 99 years, 1 per cent.
Between 100 and 104 years, 1 per cent.

Between 105 and 109 years, 1 per cent.
Between 110 and 114 years, 1 per cent.
Between 115 and 119 years, 1 per cent.
Between 120 and 124 years, 1 per cent.
Between 125 and 129 years, 1 per cent.
Between 130 and 134 years, 1 per cent.
Between 135 and 139 years, 1 per cent.
Between 140 and 144 years, 1 per cent.

Between 145 and 149 years, 1 per cent.
Between 150 and 154 years, 1 per cent.
Between 155 and 159 years, 1 per cent.
Between 160 and 164 years, 1 per cent.
Between 165 and 169 years, 1 per cent.
Between 170 and 174 years, 1 per cent.
Between 175 and 179 years, 1 per cent.
Between 180 and 184 years, 1 per cent.

Between 185 and 189 years, 1 per cent.
Between 190 and 194 years, 1 per cent.
Between 195 and 199 years, 1 per cent.
Between 200 and 204 years, 1 per cent.
Between 205 and 209 years, 1 per cent.
Between 210 and 214 years, 1 per cent.
Between 215 and 219 years, 1 per cent.
Between 220 and 224 years, 1 per cent.

Fashions for Americans

By Lillian E. Young

OLD girdles and sashes are a noticeable feature of the summer styles, and have a vast field for variety, since high, low, and normal waist lines are all to be reckoned with.

Paris sends over the novel sash idea incorporated in today's skirts, and is one that commends itself to the slender woman. A strip of the dress silk—of the width, preferably—from three and a half to four yards in length, and about a foot wide, is cut along its upper edge with narrow self-ruffling. The sash ties in a large bow well over the left hip, and is draped down the opposite side to within several inches of the knee, where it is invisibly caught against the skirt. The upper edge of the sash stands away from the skirt at the right side, and for that reason material like tulle, with sufficient body, will be most successful in the development of the design.

The frock of which it is a part is quite unassuming but modish in its very simplicity. The bodice is gathered about a rounded-off neck, then finished with a narrow pleated ruffling of self material. An inside high collar of fine tulle adds the needed contrast of color.

The ruffling is the only trimmings used on the frock, and is seen again at the sleeve ends, extended part way out the outside of the arm, and continuing in a vertical slash to the bust line at either side of the blouse.

The blouse and skirt both are gathered with cord at the waist line, but an inside belting will give the needed firmness. The skirt is cut by a circular pattern and gathered slightly around the top.

If Copenhagen blue tulle is used for the blouse, the skirt may be achieved through the use of rose-colored tulle to line the sash and face the skirt with, green, chambray color, or figured tulle might also be effectively used, or any other combination of colors, since the sash is so pronounced. Cloud gray, with facings of Nile green, is another suggestion for a level color combination that may be applied to the illustrated model.



A New Sash Adds the Unique Touch to This Afternoon Frock.

Today's Family Affairs

By Mary Lee

"I DON'T know what to do with you," said the woman who had rented an inexpensive "camping out" bungalow for the summer. The bungalow was simple, freshly painted, and attractive; but the furniture, as usual in such cases, was shabby and lacking in good taste.

The table in question was ugly and highly varnished. Everything that was on it was of this kind. The woman and the woman was anxious to avoid pads and tablecloths during her summer vacation, but she was disappointed. A few coats of paint would have improved the table; but to the landlord the varnished wood was beautiful, and he would not hear of its removal.

This woman, however, was an excellent housekeeper. She had a table which she finally solved the problem. Over the table she stretched a piece of white cloth. On this, about a foot deep around the edge of the table, she stretched a border of green material. The green and white china she used was a perfect match for the table. The border with a watercolor varnish. The result was surprising. The cheap, commonplace table was transformed into an original and attractive piece of cottage furniture, suitable to a bungalow.

For the more expensively appointed summer house, the table covered with chintz and fitted with a plate glass top is a convenient and attractive. This is expensive if ordered from a professional decorator; but if you buy the chintz yourself, fit it to your table, and have the glass cut to measure, the cost will be much less and the effect equally pleasing.

Another device for an inexpensively furnished country house is the transformed kitchen table. A cheap kitchen table can be treated in a variety of ways to make an attractive bedside or writing table. One that I have seen, for a green and white bedroom, had the legs sawed off to a convenient length and were painted an apple green. Over the top was stretched a border of green material. The border with a watercolor varnish. The result was surprising. The cheap, commonplace table was transformed into an original and attractive piece of cottage furniture, suitable to a bungalow.

A kitchen table painted white and decorated to match the chintz or wall paper is attractive, but this demands some skill with the brush.

The coin spot vies with the polka dot for favor. Many of the fine vases are spotted or green in spots as big as a dime.

Ruffled gloves are the newest fashion fad. They edge of turning run up the side of the opening. From button stiff gloves, but the short gloves are befrilled at the top as well as at the opening.

The Girl's Job

Women Make Good Insurance Brokers

By Jessie Roberts

DEAR MISS ROBERTS—Can you tell me something about insurance work for women?

Women make good as insurance brokers, and would you advise a young woman with plenty of energy to take an agency in a small town? Sincerely yours,

"AMBITION."

Insurance has proved to be a good line for women, and many women write it all through the east and middle west, and are quite successful in their efforts. But there is room for many more.

The best way to make a start is to become the agent for some one of the big companies, either on a commission basis or at a fixed salary. After a few months, however, you will be able to write it all through the east and middle west, and are quite successful in their efforts. But there is room for many more.

For the more expensively appointed summer house, the table covered with chintz and fitted with a plate glass top is a convenient and attractive. This is expensive if ordered from a professional decorator; but if you buy the chintz yourself, fit it to your table, and have the glass cut to measure, the cost will be much less and the effect equally pleasing.

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IN MOVIELAND

"WHY FATHER! YOU SHOULDN'T, HAD A MAN LIKE THE HEAT OF PASSION LIKE THAT!"

"I DON'T — I KICKED HIM AT THE STUNNICK!"

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Frumps Lose in Business

BY EDNA K. WOOLEY.

SOME PERSONS are so good they overbalance, and some are so sensible they miss the balance of "pover," laughingly informed and handsome and successful business woman, who actually confesses to forty years of age.

"I'm just going to tell you girls something," she went on. "I've heard some of you say that you envied me my personality and I have admitted that personality, as well as ability, are needed to be really successful in a business way. I should add that good common sense is also among the essentials, but common sense, like anything else, can be exaggerated."

"I started in my business career with the idea that common sense should rule me in everything. At that time I had no alleviating sense of humor. I laughed only when I considered a laugh was due. I cultivated a grave and respectful countenance and general deportment. I considered it businesslike, and it is, in fact, put up as one of the ideals to be followed by the business girl."

"Face powder I scorned. Also cold cream. City soot settled in my skin and the uncompromising soap and water which I plentifully used seemed unable to get rid of it all. In winter I had a lovely chapped skin and red nose. In summer I was shiny and greasy of face. But I was 'sensible.'"

"My clothes were purchased with the idea of service. I bought good material of dark color, for both summer and winter. And I found that material till it was worn out. I had all my dresses made on eminently practical lines, with high collars and long sleeves. I was a business woman! There should be no social frills about my office attire."

"Also, my shoes were of the square-toed, heavy-soled, eminently sensible type. They clumped when I walked."

"She took me in hand. I was never staid and serious as I had been. I looked at the clock. I bent over my work without ceasing, and failed to notice that my shoulders were rounding and my chest getting flat. But I was 'sensible.' I should have been promoted at least once a month, with corresponding increases of salary. But nobody ever seemed to pay any attention to me, and I was treated as if I was a hapless stork in a rut."

"Then one day I met a woman editor of a newspaper. She was a bird-like little woman with a complexion like strawberries and cream and the prettiest white hair I ever saw. She had a charming personality, and I fell in love with her just like everybody else did in our boarding house."

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"She took me in

Daughters of the American
Revolution Celebrate Flag Day

young matrons and girls in entertaining were Mrs. Wright, Mrs. George Adair, Witham, Mrs. Milton Dargham, Hamilton Block, Mrs. W. S. Shallenberger, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Phinley Calhoun Lee Crew, Mrs. Phil. Mrs. H. R. O'Dell, Mrs. m, Mrs. W. H. Rhett, Mrs. n, Jr., Mrs. Clarence Hav- marles Remsen, Miss Mar- tie Niles and Miss Grif-

Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. By toilet
counters or mail.

NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY. Paris, France

*****Downstairs-

#####Downstairs---Shoe Section#####

To reserve rooms or to secure further information
address **FRED STERRY, Managing Director**

#####Downstairs---Shoe Section#####

Net Circulation of
The Atlanta Journal
For the Year 1914
Daily

1914	59,100
1913	57,531

		Gain	1,569
Sunday			
1914	*	68,335	
1913	* * * *	67,728	
		Gain	607

In arriving at these average figures each edition of The Journal is taken separately. The Sunday circulation, for instance, is not included with the daily circulation.

JOHN D. SIMMONS, Editor, The Atlanta Journal, certifies that the above figures are a true and correct circulation of the Journal from January 1 to December 31, 1914, is correct.

JOHN D. SIMMONS.

Signed to and attested before me this 1st day of January 1915.

S. F. BENNETT, Jm.,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

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A Column for the Needy

This column is donated to the Associated Charities by The Atlanta Journal in the hope that the needs here brought to the attention of the public may be provided for by some interested reader. Call, write or phone Associated Charities, 705 Gould build-

ing, Main 4290, Atlanta 801. Always refer to number of ad.

NO. 179. WIDOW with four sons, all need clothing. Boys 8 and 10 years old, and two older boys, 15 and 16 (average size men). Need underwear, shirts, trousers, coats and shoes. Two older boys are out of work and one of them has pawned his bicycle to buy shoes.

NO. 18. MOST people in distress need "no alms—but a friend." If you would like to give some of your time to friendly visitation among distressed families in this city, make an appointment to see Miss Thurston, volunteer.

NO. 173. MAN and wife who have kept hotel in small town must have work. Would like splendid place to work for some one who is running a summer hotel. Will go out of city.

NO. 169. WOMAN, intelligent and reliable, badly in need of work. Would take place in tea room or restaurant, or as chambermaid. Will be glad to do anything.

NO. 141. MAN with family must have work. Would like place as watchman or collector, as his hands have been burned, and he is unable to do heavy manual work.

NO. 178. WOMAN whose husband is in jail.

NO. 171. MAN of good appearance, 35 years old, experienced as bookkeeper and solicitor must have work. Has family to support and will take anything.

NO. 172. BOY of 16, whose wages are needed towards the support of the family, must have work. Has worked in a dry goods store for a year and a half.

NO. 155. COLORED man, with family, must have work. Is smart and energetic and will do anything.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Friday on Adamsville, or Douglassville road, black bill folder, containing about \$20 in bills. Batch of checks made payable to V. E. Dickson and H. C. Birdsong. Finder please return to L. A. Souter, 169 Walker st. Liberton. reward.

LOST—Diamond brooch, surrounded by 42 pearls. Lost on Alabama, between Broad and White Main. Very liberal reward. 174 Washington Mall 2388-J.

LOST—Since Thursday, red and white Llewellyn setter. Answers name Dan. Reward if returned.

turned to 301 Gordon st., or phone West 102-
PARTY who stole my \$35 on Central
 Georgia No. 1, had better return it to J. B.
 Adams, 45 Oliver street or pay penalty.
LOST—Saturday, \$9, between Fourth National
 and Davison-Paxon. Finder return 56
 Fourth National Bank Bldg.
LOST—A gold brooch with pearl setting and
 clover leaf, with small diamond in center. Re-
 ward, Ivy 8058-J.
FOUND—One black and white Shepherd dog
 Phone Main 148, or Ivy 2863.

FROM FARM TO FAMILY.
MILK, cream and butter to dispose of. Those interested communicate with J. W. Davis, Route 1, Perry, Ga.

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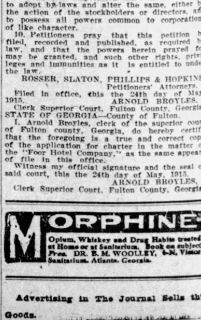
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